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In addition to what has already been described, the workmen found two graves further to the east and lower down on the hill-side. The first contained merely a skull and a few large leg bones, the interment being unlike the others. The skull rested face down on the other bones, the ends of which had apparently been gnawed by some carnivorous animal, the tooth marks being plainly visible. From these circumstances I think the bones may have been collected on the surface and buried as I found them. The skull, although too much decayed to be taken out except in small pieces, was fully twice as thick as the others, with the ridges largely developed. The marked anatomical differences and the burial, so unlike the others, there being no relics found, would indicate that this man belonged to another people. At any rate little respect seem to have been paid to his remains.

The second grave contained nothing but the mouldering skeleton of an individual who had been buried facing the west.

A few days after this I made another examination of this place, accompanied by a friend. At this time we found but one grave. It was a short distance west of the others, and similar to those already described, with the same lining of flat stones. The bones were at a depth of four feet, that being the deepest grave of any found. It was apparently an extended burial, the skull rested on a stone a little above the level of the body and faced the west. In this grave I found two shell beads and one hundred and eighty-nine arrow-heads; the latter were all of one type, leaf-shaped with truncated bases. They vary from one inch to two inches in length; the material is chert or hornstone; and they are sharp and chisel-like at the base, with serrated edges and sharp points. These one hundred and eighty-nine arrow-points to a savage people meant far more than we are qualified to appreciate. It was so much wealth, so much food-producing material rendered unavailable. What a vivid picture this old grave and the decaying bones of its occupant give us of the poverty of these stone-age people.

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## RECENT LITERATURE.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIANA.<sup>1</sup>—These reports embrace descriptions of the geology of Wayne, Crawford and Harrison

<sup>1</sup> *Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports of the Geological Survey of Indiana, made during the years 1876, '77, '78.* By E. T. COX, State Geologist, assisted by Prof. JOHN COLLETT and Dr. G. M. LEVETTE. Indianapolis, 1879. 8vo, pp. 541, with maps.

counties, with a general survey of the geology of the State, and special reports on the economic geology. Considerable space is given to palæontology, Mr. S. A. Miller contributing a catalogue of fossils found in the Hudson river, Utica slate and Trenton groups, as exposed in the south-east part of Indiana, south-west part of Ohio and the northern part of Kentucky; while Prof. J. S. Newberry supplies a list of certain sub-carboniferous fishes, with descriptions of several new species; among them teeth much like those of the living rays, especially *Myliobatis*, the writer expressing "little doubt that they represent the oldest and most gigantic members yet known of the ray family." A good deal of space is devoted to the archæology of the State, but the chief interest of the report lies in the full account of the famous Wyandotte cave, illustrated by a large map. The geology and topography of the cavern, with adjoining caves, is given in detail, and for the first time we have mapped out one of the largest and most beautiful grottoes in the world. On one of the maps illustrating the reports is laid down the position of the numerous caves occurring in the subcarboniferous limestone called the St. Louis or cavernous limestone. Appended are Prof. Cope's observations on Wyandotte cave and its fauna, revised for this report.

HYATT'S COMMON HYDROIDS, CORALS AND ECHINODERMS.<sup>1</sup>—This is the fifth brochure of the series of Guides for teachers of science in schools. It is intended to supply such information as they need in teaching and are not likely to get from other sources. The style is clear and attractive, and the illustrations fresh and good enough for the purpose, and some of them drawn by Mr. Van Vleck for the book. In this connection we may draw attention to what was done the past winter by the Boston Society of Natural History, through its custodian, Prof. Hyatt. It was found in October that the assistance of the society was earnestly desired by those interested in the proper introduction of the study of nature in our public schools and in the cultivation of a faculty for observation among the school children, and it was resolved to institute appropriate courses of lessons for the teachers, if the means of paying expenses could be raised by donations. The necessary funds were secured by two ladies who are members of the society, which may congratulate itself upon such evidence of the activity and usefulness of this new class of its members. Fortunately for their success, these ladies met with appreciations from Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, without whose assurances of support and interest the society would not have dared to begin these courses at an estimated cost of three thousand dollars. Many of the schools contributed, in varying sums, to the amount of seven hundred and twenty-six dollars. The

<sup>1</sup> *Boston Society of Natural History. Guides for Science Teaching. No. v, Common Hydroids, Corals and Echinoderms.* By ALPHEUS HYATT. Boston, Ginn & Heath, 1879. 12mo, pp. 32.